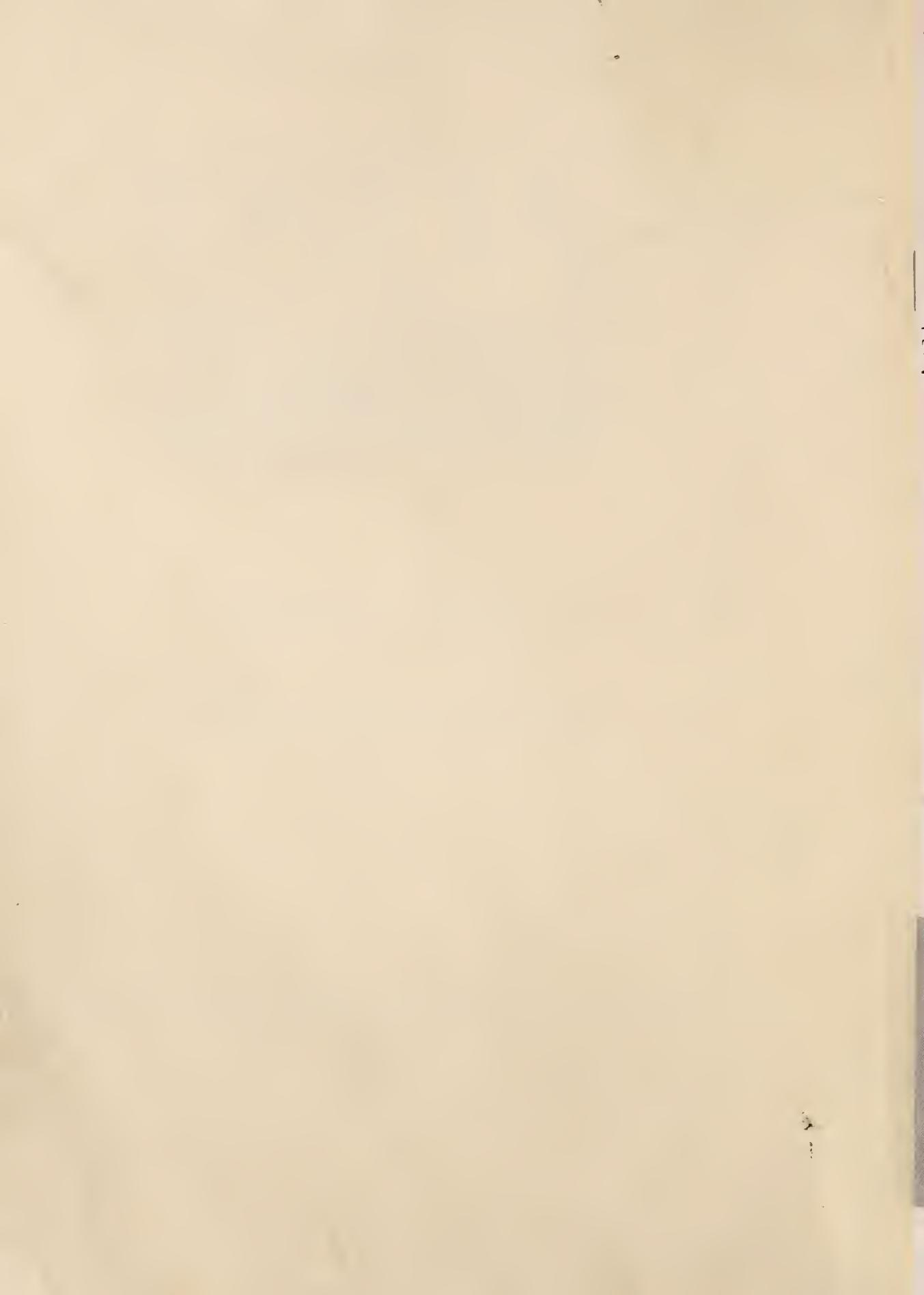


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VEGETABLE SITUATION



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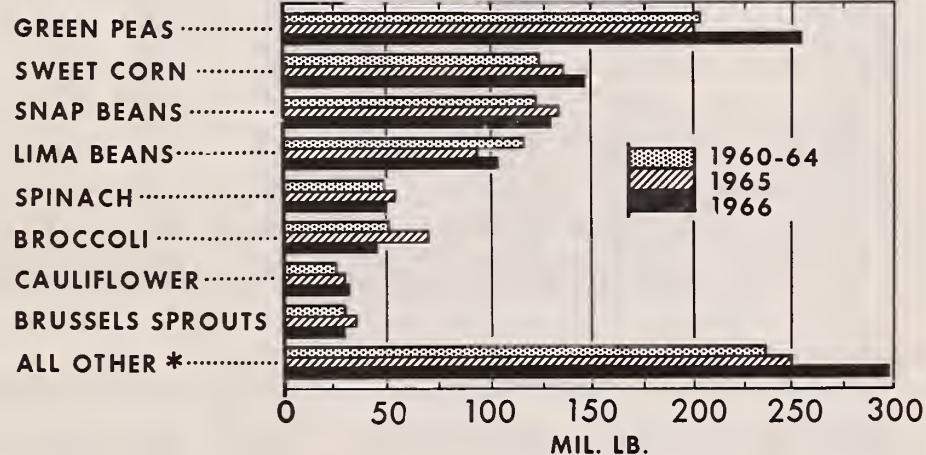
JANUARY 1966

Supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1, 1966, amounted to 1.1 billion pounds, up 9 percent from the low level of a year earlier. Much larger stocks of green peas, carrots, sweet corn, and lima beans accounted for most of the increase. But supplies of asparagus, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, and mixed peas and carrots also were up.

Despite the general increase, supplies of nearly all principal frozen vegetables were about in line with market needs. Prices in early winter were running slightly to moderately above year-earlier levels. Green peas were the main exception; with supplies burdensome, prices were the lowest in many years.

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



* EXCLUDES POTATOES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3464-66 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Winter Prospects for Fresh and Processed Vegetables

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1960-64	: 1965	: Indi- cated : 1966	Average : 1960-64	: 1965	: Indi- cated : 1966	Average : 1960-64	: 1965	: Indi- cated : 1966
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	8,500	9,200	9,100	57	70	60	483	644	546
Beans, lima	360	250	300	25	20	20	9	5	6
Beans, snap	18,240	15,500	17,100	33	37	35	601	574	598
Beets	1,980	1,700	1,800	95	95	90	189	162	162
Broccoli 1/	3,160	3,220	2,760	43	39	39	137	126	109
Cabbage 1/	44,190	39,300	38,400	155	162	154	6,817	6,358	5,908
Carrots 1/	41,120	38,500	34,500	145	157	149	5,947	6,028	5,137
Cauliflower 1/	2,600	2,130	2,050	62	66	63	162	141	129
Celery 1/	10,150	10,350	11,640	471	452	460	4,766	4,683	5,360
Corn, sweet	6,780	7,800	9,500	59	60	55	403	468	522
Cucumbers	1,560	2,500	1,600	65	60	70	104	150	112
Eggplant	650	700	750	155	210	170	100	147	128
Escarole	6,320	7,800	7,800	115	90	115	726	702	897
Kale 1/	1,700	1,200	1,200	65	70	70	112	84	84
Lettuce	66,760	77,900	72,400	166	161	162	11,032	12,543	11,697
Peppers, green 1/	5,180	7,000	7,200	117	105	100	606	735	720
Shallots	680	500	450	27	32	23	19	16	10
Spinach	8,740	8,600	8,400	56	56	53	490	483	446
Tomatoes	15,680	19,100	16,900	182	165	210	2,901	3,152	3,549
Total	244,350	253,250	243,850	146	147	148	35,604	37,201	36,120
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	148,210	134,140	127,110	25	25	--	3,694	3,405	--
Cabbage 1/ 2/	12,280	12,050	12,150	137	141	--	1,685	1,698	--
Onions 1/	22,800	23,100	21,300	129	130	--	2,942	3,003	--
Early	7,870	6,250	6,450	246	324	--	1,906	2,026	--
Watermelons	73,980	78,200	75,300	133	130	--	9,793	10,139	--
Total Spring to date	265,140	253,740	242,310	76	80	--	20,020	20,271	--
Winter and Spring to date	509,490	506,990	486,160	109	113	--	55,624	57,472	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1966 prospective acreage.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 20, 1966

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SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market during February and March are expected to total about the same as a year earlier, and moderately above the 1960-64 average. A few major commodities are in smaller supply this year than last, including cabbage, carrots, and lettuce. But the prospective celery crop is up substantially from a year ago, and production of tomatoes likely will be record large. Increased output also is expected for snap beans, sweet corn, and escarole. Storage stocks of onions are the largest in many years. With little change in total supply, overall prices for fresh vegetables probably will average close to the moderate levels of a year earlier.

Total canned vegetable supplies for marketing into mid-1966 are moderately smaller than a year ago and about the same as the recent 5-year average. Stocks of canned snap beans, peas, and kraut are larger than last year, but supplies of all other major items are smaller. Total stocks of frozen vegetables are up materially from a year ago. However, green peas appear to be the only frozen commodity in particularly heavy supply. Because of a strong buyer demand, movement of processed vegetables was unusually large during the last half of 1965, with prices for most items moderately to substantially above year-earlier levels. However, remaining supplies appear adequate for trade needs, and no important price change is likely through the spring.

Potato supplies into mid-spring are up sharply from the tight supply of a year earlier. January 1 stocks amounted to 123.3 million hundredweight, 30 percent larger than in 1965, and only slightly below the record in 1962. The winter crop, which accounts for only a small portion of the total supply, is up 46 percent from last year, and a third above average. Prices in early winter were above average, even though total supplies are heavy relative to trade

needs. Intentions reports indicate a moderate increase over 1965 in plantings of both early and late spring crops. Average yields on the planned acreages would result in a substantial production increase over last year's large spring crop.

Sweetpotato production in 1965 was 17 percent larger than in 1964. Supplies remaining for marketing through the spring are much heavier than a year ago; markets are weak, and prices are running sharply below the high levels in 1964. Although some seasonal price rise is anticipated the next 3 to 4 months, markets probably will continue under pressure.

Supplies of dry edible beans for the 1965-66 season were substantially smaller than the previous season, and the smallest since 1957-58. Both carry-over and production were down from a year earlier. With supplies of all important classes tight, prices have been the highest in many years. Continued market strength is probable, and prices to growers for 1965-crop beans will average sharply above those for the 1964 crop.

Supplies of dry peas this season are moderately below last season, since a decline in production in 1965 more than offset a heavy carryover. Movement so far has been heavy, and with supplies smaller, markets have strengthened. Prices to growers for the 1965 crop likely will average well above the low prices for the 1964 crop.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Fresh Vegetable and Melon Production Up in 1965; Value Higher

Total 1965 commercial production of fresh market vegetables was 178.2 million hundredweight, 3 percent larger than in 1964. As usual, production and marketing patterns varied widely through the year. Winter production was up slightly because of increased acreage. Supplies of winter lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, and celery were particularly large in 1965, with consequent pressure on prices. Early-spring crop marketings were seriously curtailed by bad weather, but conditions were more favorable in later areas, and total spring tonnage was the same as a year earlier. There was a moderate increase in both summer and early-fall crop tonnage since drought was less of a problem in 1965 in the northern tier of States. But heavy rains curtailed late-fall production in Florida, and California's late-fall tonnage was down because of less acreage. Among the principal vegetables, total 1965 production of carrots, celery, and sweet corn was above the low level in 1964, and output of both lettuce and onions was record large. Production of tomatoes, the most important fresh commodity, was about the same as in 1964. But total cabbage and cucumber output was off a little, and fresh snap bean volume continued the long-term downward trend.

Total value of fresh market vegetables in 1965 amounted to \$902 million, 5 percent more than in 1964, with the increase reflecting increased volume and somewhat higher average prices for many vegetables. However, nearly all major commodities encountered occasional marketing problems in 1965. Prices were depressed for winter lettuce and tomatoes, but markets for both were strong during the rest of the year. Tomato crop value totaled \$11 million above 1964, and that of lettuce was up \$18 million. Onion crop value was \$13 million more than in 1964, mainly reflecting much higher prices for smaller early season marketings. Prices for the record late-summer crop were down sharply from those in 1964. Although cabbage prices were high during the first half of 1965, total value of fresh cabbage was down \$1.6 million because of sharply lower prices for heavier fall crop supplies. Celery prices averaged moderately below 1964 levels, and value was down \$2 million.

Because of more acreage and better yields, 1965 watermelon production was substantially larger than in 1964. Prices were below year-earlier levels most of the time, with especially weak markets in early summer. Cantaloup output was down moderately, prices averaged higher, and gross crop value was up \$2 million.

California maintained its lead in fresh market vegetable production, accounting for 31 percent of the total volume. Florida furnished 15 percent; Texas, 10 percent; and Arizona and New York, 6 percent each.

Winter Supplies Expected to be
About the Same as a Year Earlier

Total supplies of fresh vegetables during February and March probably will be about the same as a year earlier. Because of less acreage and bad weather in Texas, Arizona, and California, potential production of cabbage and lettuce is down moderately, and that of carrots is down substantially. Supplies of broccoli, cauliflower, and spinach also are expected to be smaller this year than last. But early reports indicate favorable growing conditions in southern Florida where winter production of tender vegetables is concentrated. Output of snap beans, celery, sweet corn, and escarole is up from a year ago, and production of tomatoes is expected to be record large. Storage supplies of onions are materially above a year earlier.

Harvest activity in the important winter crop areas has been increasing seasonally. Barring unusual delays because of weather, marketings are expected to be at peak volume during the next few months. With little change in total supplies, overall prices for fresh vegetables are expected to average about the same as the moderate levels of a year earlier.

During the winter and early spring, supplies of domestically grown vegetables will be supplemented by imports, primarily from Mexico. Because of relatively favorable prices in recent years, fresh vegetable production in Mexico has been expanding. Early reports indicate a further substantial increase in potential supplies this year. Acreage of peppers is down slightly. But plantings of cantaloups are a little larger than in 1965, and those of

watermelons, cucumbers, snap beans, and squash are up sharply. Total acreage of tomatoes is smaller than last year, but a shift from ground- to pole-type production will increase the output potential. Despite the large increase in availability of foreign-grown supplies, volume imported into this country will be affected by U.S. production and prices.

Exports of U.S. grown fresh vegetables may be up this winter over last. Bad weather has affected supplies of several hardy commodities in Western Europe. Supplies of both carrots and celery are down; U.S. exports of these items may increase, depending on efforts of the domestic industry to promote the trade. Some increase in onion export volume also appears likely.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Carrots--Production of carrots this winter is expected to be materially below a year ago, and the smallest since 1961. Estimated output in Texas, which normally accounts for about 70 percent of the total winter crop, is down a fifth from 1965 as a result of much less acreage and lower yields. California tonnage may be moderately below a year ago because of fewer acres.

Development of the Texas crop has been retarded by excessive rainfall, and harvest volume through mid-January was substantially below a year earlier. Prices f.o.b. south Texas shipping points averaged \$2.80 per pack of 48 1-pound film bags during the week ended January 15, compared with the low price of \$2.32 a year earlier. Seasonally increasing supplies are in prospect in coming weeks, but volume is expected to continue smaller than in 1964, and prices likely will continue at least moderately higher. Despite a decline in available supply in California, the probable stronger market will encourage a heavier movement of California carrots to Midwestern and Eastern markets.

Onions--Supplies of onions this winter are the largest in many years. The 1965 late summer crop, a part of which was stored for later marketing, was 16 percent above that in 1964, and the biggest ever. Sales volume through December was greater than a year earlier. Also, quality of some late summer onions was affected by bad weather at harvest; cullage has been much heavier than usual. Nevertheless, total stocks on January 1, at 5.8 million hundred-weight, were up 13 percent from a year ago, and 11 percent above the 1960-64 average. A major portion of the increase was in the Eastern States where stocks were 48 percent larger than in 1965. Holdings in the Midwest were up 6 percent from a year earlier but about average. January 1 stocks in the West were down slightly from the high level in 1965, but substantially above average.

Prices for early marketings of 1965-crop late summer onions were relatively high due principally to less than usual competition from preceding spring and early summer crops. By mid-September, however, prices had slipped below those of a year earlier, and in early winter had reached distress levels. Prices f.o.b. major shipping points in mid-January were running more than 50 percent below the moderate prices of a year earlier. Since supplies exceed trade needs, prospects for market improvement the next 5 to 6 weeks are limited.

Pressures may ease somewhat in late March, however, as the spring onion crop in south Texas becomes the important market influence. Currently, it appears that early movement out of Texas will be smaller than usual because excessive rains have seriously restricted field work. Acreage in the Rio Grande Valley, the earliest area, is down 16 percent from last year, and 8 percent less acreage is indicated in the Laredo area. Progress in both areas has been slow. Acreage is the same as last year in the Winter Garden district, and up 9 percent in the Coastal Bend.

Growing conditions in western Europe were unfavorable for onions in 1965, reducing production and keeping quality. In early January, prices for onions in the major markets on the Continent were running somewhat above year earlier levels, and trade reports indicate that U.S. export movement has increased. Prospects are reasonably favorable for foreign demand for U.S. onions to hold up into late winter. Imports into the United States, mostly special varieties from Mexico, have been relatively light as a result of the low prices in this country.

Growers of onions for late spring harvest reported intentions to increase total acreage 3 percent above 1965. A large increase in California would more than offset declines in Texas, Arizona, and Georgia. North Carolina growers plan no change.

Lettuce--Total supplies of lettuce this winter are expected to be down 7 percent from the burdensome supply available a year ago. Estimated output in Florida is up considerably from 1965 due mainly to more acreage. But smaller crops are likely in all other States. Growers increased acreage this year in the Yuma, Arizona area, but tonnage is off slightly because of bad weather. Excessive rains also curtailed output in Texas; expected tonnage is down sharply. Lettuce will be available in both Yuma and south Texas through the winter, but the bulk of the U.S. lettuce supply into mid-March will come from the desert valleys of southern California where acreage is materially less than in 1965, and production is expected to be down nearly a tenth.

With lettuce crops in all principal areas retarded by adverse weather, weekly movement has remained considerably below year-earlier levels: markets have been strong. Although some increase in shipments is anticipated in coming weeks, volume this winter likely will continue under that of a year ago, with prices averaging sharply higher.

Celery--Winter celery production probably will be substantially larger than last year and average. Arizona's small crop is down from 1965, but both Florida and California crops are up. Tonnage in Florida is expected to be 13 percent above 1965 because of more acreage. California output is up 17 percent with both acreage and prospective yields above year-ago levels.

Despite the considerable increase in potential supply, shipments during the first half of January were smaller this year than last as weather hampered field activity. Prices f.o.b. Florida shipping points averaged \$3.38 per crate in mid-January versus \$2.08 a year earlier. However, heavier supplies are in prospect through February and March, with consequent pressure on prices.

Marketing of Florida celery this year will be regulated under a Federal marketing order which enables the industry to control the volume that can be marketed.

Cabbage--Winter cabbage production is expected to be moderately less than last year and materially below the recent 5-year average. All of the decrease from a year ago is due to a much smaller tonnage in south Texas where rains caused extensive losses. Output in Florida is expected to be up materially from the low level in 1965; both acreage and yields are up. Prospective production in California is moderately larger than a year ago, and the Arizona crop, though small, is up sharply. Winter crop supplies will be supplemented for at least several more weeks by movement from storage in the northern fall-crop cabbage growing areas. Upstate New York's holdings on January 1 amounted to 840,000 hundredweight, sharply above those of both a year ago and average.

The market for cabbage strengthened in early January as buyer interest centered on new crop supplies. Prices f.o.b. central Florida shipping points averaged \$1.40 per 1-3/4 bushel crate during the week ended January 15, 1966, compared with a moderate \$1.25 a year earlier. Since supplies remaining for late winter harvest probably are smaller than a year ago, continued strong markets appear likely.

Tomatoes--Florida's total acreage of tomatoes for winter harvest is smaller than last year, with a decline in acreage of "mature greens" more than offsetting a considerable expansion in acreage of "vine-ripes." However, because of good weather and the increase in the higher yielding vine-ripes, yields are expected to average sharply above those in 1965. Prospective output is up 13 percent from last year, and record large.

Barring weather damage to this especially susceptible commodity, supplies of both vine-ripened and mature green tomatoes are expected to be relatively heavy through the winter with consequent pressure on prices.

Domestic tomato supplies are always supplemented to some degree by imports. Caribbean countries furnish light supplies, but most come from Mexico, where exports begin in December and reach a peak in late March. Mexican supplies available this year appear to be up at least a tenth from a year ago. Actual export volume may show little change, however, since U.S. output is expected to be relatively large.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Processing Tonnage Up Moderately in 1965

Production of vegetables for commercial processing in 1965 totaled 8.3 million tons, up 3 percent from a year earlier and 5 percent from the 1959-63 average. Particularly sharp output gains were recorded for cabbage for kraut, up 41 percent over 1964; green peas, up 24 percent; and green lima beans, up 20 percent. Acreage of each was expanded and yields were much higher than a

year earlier when drought was a problem. Snap bean tonnage for canning was up 23 percent and record large. But after months of burdensome frozen stocks and depressed prices, freezers cut snap bean acreage 11 percent; production was off nearly a tenth. Plantings of sweet corn for both freezing and canning were boosted considerably in 1965. With generally good weather, freezing tonnage was up nearly a fifth, and the largest ever. Sweet corn canning production was up only 7 percent, however, as excessive rains hurt Midwestern crops. Production of cucumbers for pickles was moderately larger because higher yields offset less acreage.

U.S. tomato tonnage was down only 4 percent from a year earlier with the effect of a sharp acreage cut in California (the leading tomato producer) nearly offset by increased plantings in the East and Midwest and by high yields in most areas. The fall spinach crop was relatively large in 1965, but winter and spring output was affected by bad weather; total output was down 15 percent. Production of asparagus was down 6 percent and that of beets, down 2 percent.

California again was the leading producer of processing vegetables, with 32 percent of total production. Wisconsin accounted for 9 percent; Ohio, 7 percent; and Minnesota and Illinois, 5 percent each. While average raw product prices in 1965 for most items were close to those of a year earlier, cabbage prices were down materially due to large open-market supplies. Prices for asparagus, pickling cucumbers, and tomatoes were up sharply, probably because of anticipated harvest labor problems. Total value of processing vegetables amounted to \$401 million, 15 percent more than in 1964.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1965 Pack Slightly Larger Than in 1964

The total 1965 pack of canned vegetables probably was a little larger than that in 1964. Packs of snap beans, green peas, lima beans, and kraut were up sharply, and those of sweet corn and pickles were up moderately. However, the asparagus pack was down 12 percent, and that of spinach was off about a fifth. Among the tomato items, packs of catsup and chili sauce were above a year earlier, and the pack of peeled tomatoes was down only slightly. But the juice pack was off 7 percent, and the smallest since 1961. The relatively large portion of the California raw product going into peeled tomatoes and catsup indicates a material reduction in packs of paste and sauce.

The increase in total pack in 1965 was offset by the small carryover into the packing season. Aggregate canned supplies for the 1965-66 season were about the same as those available in the previous season--with more snap beans, peas, limas, kraut, sweet corn, and pickles offsetting smaller supplies of most other leading items.

Remaining Supplies Smaller
Than a Year Ago

Buyer apprehension about prospective supplies--stemming mainly from bad weather in several major producing areas and the uncertain labor situation--resulted in exceptional markets for canned vegetables during the second half of 1965. Although prices for most products were high and moving up, canners' shipments held at record rates. So total supplies available for marketing into mid-1966 are relatively small. Stocks of sweet corn in first hands are substantially below the moderate level of a year ago, and those of canned limas are extremely light. Holdings of both spinach and asparagus will continue below average until new-pack supplies become available this spring. Stocks of tomatoes and all tomato products probably are considerably below the heavy supply of a year earlier, and a little below average. Although sharply above 1965, kraut stocks are about in line with normal trade needs. Snap beans and peas are the only major canned vegetables in larger supply this year than last; stocks of both are up substantially.

Despite the tight situation at the canner level, supplies further along in distribution channels appear to be adequate for current requirements; trade reports indicate buying interest was limited in early 1966. Although f.o.b. prices for most vegetables were holding at levels substantially above a year earlier, markets for a few commodities were under pressure. Snap bean prices remained high in the West, but were running moderately below year-earlier levels in the Midwest and East. Prices for peas and kraut have been slipping, with early January quotations a little below those of last year. And because packs were above early expectations, markets for several tomato items were uneasy.

Because of reduced supplies and high prices, apparent disappearance of canned vegetables is expected to be slower than usual during the next 5 - 6 months. But carryovers into the 1966 packing season likely will be smaller than a year earlier. Prices generally are expected to show the usual stability through the spring.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Pack in 1965 Larger
Than in 1964

Total pack of frozen vegetables in 1965 probably was at least moderately larger than in 1964. Packs of a few major items such as broccoli, cauliflower, and spinach were smaller because of bad weather during the 1965 spring packing season. Also, output of frozen snap beans probably was down materially, and the asparagus pack was 3 percent smaller than in 1964. However, partial pack data and estimated tonnage for freezing indicate that the pack of Fordhook lima beans was up moderately, and that of baby limas was up nearly a third. The pack of frozen cut corn amounted to 205 million pounds, over a fourth more than in 1964 and record large. The pack of green peas, at 429 million pounds, also was a record.

Remaining Supplies Larger
Than a Year Ago

For several commodities, the effect of larger packs was offset by small carryovers and continued rapid movement; only a few frozen vegetables were in relatively large supply at mid-season. January 1, 1966, stocks of frozen peas, baby limas, carrots, and mixed vegetables were sharply above a year earlier, and those of asparagus, sweet corn, and cauliflower were up substantially. Cold storage holdings of all other principal items were smaller than a year ago (table 11).

Markets for frozen vegetables have been strong. Despite record supplies, prices for sweet corn moved up during the fall, and in early January were averaging a little above a year earlier. Snap bean prices were moderate, though up sharply from the lows of last summer; and those of asparagus, lima beans, cauliflower, broccoli, and spinach were the same or above the relatively high levels of last year. Green peas are the only commodity experiencing market difficulty; f.o.b. prices were down sharply and the lowest since 1957.

With frozen stocks generally in balance with trade needs, and less competition from canned commodities, markets for frozen vegetables are expected to continue strong into mid-1966. Prices likely will average at least a little above those of a year earlier.

Acreage-marketing Guides for
Vegetables for Processing

Most of the acreage to be planted to processing vegetables in 1966 will be contracted during the next several months. To help growers and processors to evaluate acreage requirements, the Department issues acreage-marketing guides for vegetables for commercial processing. The guides furnish marketing information for the major items, and suggest acreage adjustments needed to obtain adequate supplies. Guides for 1966 crops will be announced in February. Free copies then may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250

POTATOES

Highlights of 1965
Production and Price

Total potato production in 1965 amounted to 288.9 million hundredweight, 21 percent larger than in 1964. The crop was the third largest of record, exceeded only slightly by those in 1961 and 1946. Both increased acreage and better yields contributed to the sharp production increase in 1965. Growers in most States responded to favorable prices for the previous crop; total plantings were up 8 percent. Although crops in some parts of the East and Midwest were affected by adverse weather, output per acre generally was good. The U.S. average yield, at 206 hundredweight, was record high.

Production during the winter of 1965 was slightly smaller than a year earlier, but all other seasonal crops were larger. Because of much more acreage, early spring tonnage was up 18 percent, and that of late spring was up 24 percent. Although dry weather was a problem during the summer, early summer production was 4 percent larger than in 1964, and the late summer crop was up 8 percent. The record fall crop output was 24 percent above that in 1964. Sharp increases occurred in the West and Midwest with much larger crops in all leading States. But Eastern tonnage was moderately smaller than a year earlier because of low yields in Maine. While fall production was large, quality of the crop was lowered by excessive rainfall and low temperatures at harvest.

Despite the relatively large new crop production in the first half of 1965, total potato supplies were tight because of below normal storage stocks. Prices for potatoes during January-March were record high for the period, and markets strengthened even more during the spring. An acute supply gap occurred in June and early July when old-crop supplies were nearly depleted, and progress of early crops in many eastern areas was retarded by dry weather. Prices declined substantially in late summer, but as bad weather raised uncertainties about the ultimate marketable supply from the big fall crop, markets stabilized. Prices to growers averaged \$1.87 per hundredweight during October-December 1965, sharply below the high levels of a year earlier, but well above average for the period. With prices relatively high throughout 1965, crop value is expected to total \$667 million.

Potato Supply

Large

Total supplies of potatoes available for marketing during the winter and early spring are much above a year ago, and record large. Storage stocks of fall-crop potatoes, which will account for the bulk of the marketings, are up sharply from last year. Early reports indicate the combined winter crops in California and Florida will be the largest in nearly a decade. And growers in Florida and Texas have reported intentions to plant slightly more acreage for early spring harvest this year than last. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a tonnage materially larger than in 1965, and record large. January 1 cold storage holdings of frozen French fries are a record for the date.

Stocks of potatoes on January 1, 1966, amounted to 123.3 million hundredweight, 30 percent above the short supply of a year earlier and only a shade below the record holdings in 1962. Storage supplies in the Eastern States were smaller, but those in the Central and Western States were much larger than a year earlier. Stocks in the 8 Eastern States, at 38.2 million hundredweight, were down 7 percent from last year. Most of the reduction occurred in Maine where remaining supplies were the smallest since 1956. Holdings in the 9 Central States, at 27.3 million hundredweight, were 44 percent above year-earlier levels. Supplies in the Red River Valley were probably close to 50 percent above the limited 1965 stocks. January 1 storage holdings in the 9 Western States totaled 57.8 million hundredweight compared with a light 35 million a year ago, with much larger stocks in all States.

Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States,
by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States ^{1/}
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1960-64 average	42.2	25.2	45.0	112.5
1960	38.4	22.5	38.5	99.4
1961	41.4	25.1	38.5	105.0
1962	43.7	27.6	52.8	124.1
1963	45.2	25.9	46.7	117.8
1964	42.5	25.1	48.7	116.4
1965	41.2	18.9	35.1	95.2
1966	38.2	27.3	57.8	123.3
:	:	:	:	:

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Potato prices were stable through the fall and early winter despite exceptionally heavy supplies. This apparently was due mainly to crop damage which suggested an important reduction in the volume of potatoes suitable for food and seed use. Additional market support stemmed from the reduction in eastern supplies, especially those in Maine where processing capacity is up significantly, and those of potatoes suitable for chipping in other eastern areas; the rapid movement to food outlets, with use by processors particularly heavy; and little pressure to sell in 1965 after months of record cash receipts.

Disappearance of fall-crop potatoes through December 1965 was an all time high, confirming that both food use and the rate of shrink have been relatively heavy this season. Although disappearance is likely to continue at a high rate, storage holdings still will be large relative to trade requirements. With potentially big new crops in prospect, the need to move the storage supply is expected to intensify.

Prices for potatoes after mid-spring will depend mostly on the size of the late spring crop. Producers of this crop have reported intentions to plant 4 percent more acres than in 1965, with increases planned in Texas and all major eastern areas. Prospective acreage in California, which accounts for about 60 percent of the total late spring crop, is unchanged. With average yields on the intended acreage, production would be moderately above the large 1965 output, and substantially above average. The quantity of storage potatoes still available also will affect late spring markets. Although disappearance of 1965 fall-crop potatoes so far has been unusually heavy, stocks of old-crop potatoes this spring probably will be relatively large.

SWEETPOTATOES

1965 Production Up
Substantially

Probably in response to the high prices for recent crops, growers expanded acreage of sweetpotatoes considerably in 1965. Total plantings were a tenth larger than a year earlier, with appreciable increases occurring in nearly all of the more important producing States. Growing conditions generally were excellent, and the U.S. average yield was the highest of record. Total 1965 U.S. production, at 18 million hundredweight, was 17 percent above 1964.

Most of the more important States had bigger crops. Planted acreage in Louisiana, the leading producer, was 18 percent larger than in 1964; production was up a fourth. Mississippi growers increased acreage 25 percent, and with much higher yields, tonnage was up 54 percent. Due to substantially more acreage, output in Texas was 19 percent larger this year than last. In the Southeast, North Carolina reported plantings were unchanged. But unlike 1964, acreage losses were negligible, and production was up 9 percent. Output in the Middle Atlantic area totaled moderately more than a year earlier, with fewer sweetpotatoes in Virginia where marketings peak in early fall, but many more in New Jersey where marketings continue in volume through the winter.

Remaining Supplies Relatively Large;
Markets Under Pressure

With much larger output this year than last, sweetpotato prices have been considerably below year-earlier levels. U.S. prices to growers during October-December 1965 averaged \$4.01 per hundredweight versus \$4.84 in the same months of 1964. Despite more abundant supplies and lower prices, shipment and unload data show that marketings from the States which will furnish the bulk of sweetpotato supplies in coming months have been running about the same as a year earlier. But aggregate production in those States (Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Texas, and California) was up nearly a fifth. Thus, remaining stocks probably are sharply above the low levels of a year ago. In early winter, markets were under heavy pressure, with prices averaging the lowest in several years. Since supplies are relatively large, markets are expected to continue weak.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies Relatively
Light

Total supplies of dry edible beans for the 1965-66 season were materially below those of the previous season, and the smallest since 1957-58. Both carryover stocks and production were down from a year earlier. Although growers planted more acreage, yields were off sharply because of bad weather. Production in 1965, at 16.5 million hundredweight, was 7 percent less than in 1964, and the smallest since 1957.

The bulk of the decrease in dry bean supplies this season was centered in the white classes; carryover stocks were smaller and production, at 7.1 million hundredweight, was down 23 percent from the previous year. Supplies of limas also were smaller this season than last, with a lower carryover more than offsetting slightly larger output. Supplies of colored beans as a group were moderately above the light supply of last season. Although carryover stocks of these classes also were relatively small, production was up substantially.

Supplies of pea and Great Northern beans, the more important of the white classes, were down sharply as carryover stocks and production of both classes were well below year-earlier levels. In Michigan, where most of the pea beans are grown, summer drought cut yields severely. Although acreage for harvest in 1965 was 5 percent larger than in 1964, production totaled only 4.9 million hundredweight, down 1.9 million from the previous year. Output of Great Northerns was off materially because of bad weather at harvest in Nebraska, Idaho, and Colorado. Supplies of small white beans were larger than last season because of a larger output.

Among the leading colored classes, supplies of pinto beans were substantially above the low level of last season, although still moderately below average. Carryover stocks were limited, but output, at 4.6 million bags, was about a fourth larger than in 1964. Carryover stocks of red kidney beans were up from a year earlier. However, bad weather reduced yields in both New York and Michigan; production was down 17 percent; and supplies available this season were the smallest since 1960-61. Output of small reds was curtailed again in 1965; supplies appear to be about the same as last season but well below average.

Smaller Disappearance
Likely; Prices High

Because of the smaller supplies available this season, total disappearance of dry beans is expected to be less than that in 1964-65, and well below average. Domestic use probably will be down a little, primarily due to curtailed USDA donations. U.S. exports are running considerably below a year earlier, and for the season are expected to be much smaller than those of last season. Even though foreign demand is strong because of smaller bean crops in other producing and trading countries, the tight U.S. supplies of preferred quality beans likely will restrict export trading activity.

Market demand for better quality beans was exceptionally strong during the fall of 1965, and with supplies tight, prices jumped sharply. Prices to growers during September-December 1965 averaged \$8.82 per hundredweight, \$1.32 higher than in the corresponding period last season, and the highest in many years. Trade reports indicate buyer demand has slackened, with purchases generally on a small lot, replacement basis. Nevertheless, prices are holding at high levels. Since remaining supplies are relatively small, markets are expected to continue firm.

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes,
average 1959-63 and annual 1961-65

Class	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Average	:	:	:	:	1965
	1959-63	1961	1962	1963	1964	1/
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 bags 2/					
White:	:					
Pea, navy	:	6,600	6,755	6,725	7,609	6,785
Great Northern	:	1,846	1,678	1,469	2,253	1,711
Small white 3/	:	630	438	542	608	514
White marrow	:	39	79	19	22	22
Yelloweye	:	80	71	79	88	26
Total, white	:	9,195	9,021	8,834	10,580	9,058
Colored:	:					
Pink	:	339	457	323	332	354
Pinto	:	4,613	5,592	4,062	4,553	3,609
Red kidney	:	1,457	1,555	1,579	1,691	1,636
Small red	:	585	360	534	427	372
Cranberry	:	126	116	82	104	100
Black turtle soup	:	168	220	286	103	265
Total, colored	:	7,288	8,300	6,866	7,210	6,336
Lima:	:					
Large	:	835	774	950	781	678
Baby	:	479	454	521	540	275
Total, lima	:	1,314	1,228	1,471	1,321	953
Other:	:					
Blackeye	:	759	966	648	770	787
Garbanzo	:	49	5	34	55	42
Other	:	666	767	746	676	613
Total, other	:	1,474	1,738	1,428	1,501	1,442
United States	:	19,271	20,287	18,599	20,612	17,789
	:					16,501

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Include flat small white.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA.

1965-crop Price
Supports

The national average support price for 1965-crop beans is \$6.32 per hundredweight. The support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges, except receiving and loading out, paid through maturity date for price support loans on the 1965 crop. Class support prices per hundredweight, depending on area, are: Pea and medium white, \$6.15 - \$6.65; Great Northern, \$6.71 - \$7.21; small white and flat small white, \$7.52; pinto, \$5.97 - \$6.57; red kidney, \$8.26 - \$8.70; pink, \$7.32; small red, \$7.37 - \$7.47; large lima, \$10.24 - \$10.39; and baby lima, \$5.59.

Beans will be supported through loans and purchases, which can be applied for through March 1966. Loans will mature on April 30, 1966. The quantity of 1965-crop beans placed under loan so far this season is sharply below a year ago; deliveries are expected to be relatively light.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supplies Smaller, Market
Stronger Than a Year Ago

Because of smaller supplies and a continued good export demand, markets for dry field peas are much stronger than a year ago. Prices to farmers during November-December 1965 averaged \$4.52 per hundredweight, sharply above the \$3.20 during the same period a year earlier, and the highest since the spring of 1963.

Although carryover stocks at the beginning of the season were relatively heavy, supplies of peas available for marketing during the 1965-66 season were moderately smaller than a year earlier because of a drop in production. The dry pea crop in 1965 amounted to 4.05 million hundredweight, down 15 percent from a year earlier, and 6 percent below the 1959-63 average. Producers planted 241,000 acres, a fourth less than in 1964. All of the cutback was in dryland areas; plantings were increased on irrigated acreage. The gain in relative importance of irrigation contributed to a record high output per acre. The average yield, at 1,746 pounds per acre, was 13 percent above the previous record set in 1964. Production of Alaska peas, including other smooth green kinds, was 17 percent below a year earlier, while output of Canada peas and other white and yellow kinds was off about a third. Production of "other" types, mostly wrinkled peas for seed, was up more than a fifth from that in 1964.

Larger Movement Likely
During 1965-66 Season

Although below those of last season, dry pea supplies are substantially above the recent 5-year average and adequate for anticipated market needs. Domestic use this season is expected to be about the same or larger than a year earlier, with commercial sales supplemented by governmental distribution.

Through mid-January, under a Section 32 program, the USDA had purchased 10.6 million pounds of dry peas for domestic donation through the school lunch program and welfare outlets.

Exports may exceed those of last season, when a record 2.9 million hundredweight moved to foreign outlets. Production in Europe in 1965 was considerably smaller than in 1964--output in the Netherlands, a major supplier to the European market, was off nearly 40 percent. Movement so far this season to Europe, and to other major foreign buyers of U.S. peas, has been sharply above that of a year earlier.

Market Outlook

With total supplies smaller than last season, and movement so far heavier, remaining dry pea stocks are sharply below the excessive levels of a year ago. Since prospects are favorable for a sustained domestic and export demand, prices are expected to remain well above those of a year earlier.

:	The <u>Vegetable Situation</u> is published in	:
:	January, April, July, and October.	:
:	The next issue is scheduled for release	:
:	May 3, 1966.	:
:		:

Table 4.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average	1964	1965	Average	1964	1965	Average	1964	1965
	1959-63			1959-63			1959-63		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes 2/	8.6	8.7	9.2	445	566	644	9.25	10.08	8.95
Asparagus	41.1	38.5	36.2	1,131	1,032	1,022	14.93	14.94	16.50
Beans, lima	16.6	14.4	13.1	407	360	340	8.82	9.94	10.18
Beans, snap	117.9	111.4	103.0	4,379	4,166	3,974	9.06	9.92	10.42
Beets	3.7	3.3	3.3	459	409	405	4.03	4.65	5.20
Broccoli 2/	40.6	38.2	37.7	2,264	2,332	2,203	7.99	7.97	8.40
Brussels sprouts 2/	5.8	6.2	6.4	690	730	677	9.37	10.62	11.87
Cabbage 3/	112.6	109.6	107.1	19,097	19,068	18,917	2.48	2.76	2.70
Cantaloups 4/	126.5	125.6	119.0	13,118	12,667	12,164	4.57	4.98	5.46
Carrots 2/	82.6	79.5	79.8	16,833	16,370	17,432	3.35	3.47	3.51
Cauliflower 2/	28.4	26.7	25.0	2,580	2,518	2,410	6.78	7.81	8.33
Celery 2/	33.5	31.1	31.4	14,857	14,113	14,293	3.59	4.54	4.34
Corn, sweet	208.0	201.2	203.2	13,207	12,528	13,473	3.88	4.45	4.32
Cucumbers	53.3	56.0	57.4	4,461	5,044	4,965	5.37	5.63	5.65
Eggplant	4.4	4.0	4.0	521	543	593	5.47	6.10	5.76
Escarole	8.0	8.6	10.0	1,011	1,041	1,044	5.09	6.35	5.58
Garlic 2/	3.8	4.4	4.6	343	506	552	9.31	9.38	7.78
Honey dews	9.2	9.8	10.2	1,300	1,312	1,470	5.32	5.49	5.57
Kale 2/	1.9	1.4	1.2	127	84	84	5.60	6.20	6.90
Lettuce	215.6	212.7	216.2	37,752	39,044	41,048	4.01	4.40	4.62
Onions 2/	99.4	98.6	97.8	25,445	25,904	28,079	2.92	2.88	3.04
Peas, green	6.0	4.6	4.6	235	203	169	10.06	10.05	11.01
Peppers, green 2/	46.0	45.0	47.6	3,758	3,980	3,987	8.11	9.54	9.55
Shallots	1.5	.9	.9	42	26	28	6.80	9.38	10.89
Spinach	23.8	20.2	20.4	1,369	1,173	1,167	6.80	7.35	7.94
Tomatoes	168.4	160.4	158.5	20,164	20,636	20,681	7.61	8.76	9.30
Watermelons	319.3	304.8	317.5	29,433	27,713	30,198	1.46	1.64	1.54
Total 5/	1,786.5	1,725.8	1,725.3	215,428	214,068	222,019			

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.

3/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

4/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.

5/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Table 5.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods 1964, 1965 and 1966
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Nov. 13, 1966			Dec. 11, 1966			Jan. 7, 1967			Nov. 13, 1965			Dec. 10, 1965			Dec. 11, 1965-Jan. 7, 1966		
	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total									
	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Beans, lima and snap	: 699	37	736	607	95	702	616	29	645	498	53	551						
Beets	: 52	--	52	33	45	--	45	--	45	28	--	28						
Broccoli	: 268	--	268	256	--	256	251	--	251	200	--	200						
Cabbage	: 2,530	--	2,530	2,482	--	2,482	2,519	--	2,519	2,479	--	2,479						
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	: 148	147	295	53	79	84	227	26	253	95	1,233	142	148					
Carrots	: 1,295	167	1,462	1,257	53	1,310	1,253	95	1,348	755	1,443	1,274	1,443					
Cauliflower	: 883	--	883	652	--	652	755	--	755	2,190	1,992	2,190	1,992					
Celery	: 2,296	--	2,296	2,100	--	2,100	2,190	--	2,190	613	380	613	380					
Corn	: 568	--	568	332	--	332	674	38	887	566	120	566	120					
Cucumbers	: 927	11	938	588	86	674	849	38	887	566	120	566	120					
Eggplant	: 201	6	207	27	27	174	174	13	187	130	30	130	30					
Escarole and endive	: 297	4	301	267	4	271	266	5	271	247	2	247	2					
Lettuce and romaine	: 6,178	--	6,178	6,019	--	6,019	6,229	--	6,229	5,311	--	5,311	--					
Onions 3/	: 2,569	17	2,586	2,148	39	2,187	2,464	60	2,524	2,169	73	2,169	73					
Peas, green	: 6	--	6	3	20	23	20	--	20	20	--	20	--					
Peppers	: 1,055	24	1,079	794	78	872	952	28	980	638	86	638	86					
Spinach	: 301	--	301	243	--	243	255	--	255	255	--	255	--					
Squash	: 592	--	592	421	14	435	592	--	592	592	--	592	--					
Tomatoes	: 2,703	54	2,757	2,204	276	2,480	2,198	143	2,341	1,819	392	1,819	392					
Turnips and rutabagas	: 228	220	448	163	184	347	204	199	199	1,03	169	169	146					
Watermelons	: 4	--	4	2	--	2	2	--	2	2	--	2	--					
Other vegetables (including mixed)	: 1,078	--	1,078	1,446	--	1,446	1,023	--	1,023	1,213	1	1,213	1	1,214				
Total	: 24,878	687	25,565	22,169	955	23,124	23,697	636	24,333	20,194	1,114	1,114	21,308					
Potatoes	: 12,844	118	12,962	10,924	225	11,149	11,981	21	12,002	11,131	26	11,131	26					
Sweetpotatoes	: 1,542	--	1,542	1,243	--	1,243	1,559	--	1,559	1,228	--	1,228	--					
Grand total	: 39,264	805	40,069	34,336	1,180	35,516	37,237	657	37,894	32,553	1,140	33,693						

1/ Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

2/ Except watermelons.

3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipollinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, C&MS, USDA.

Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1964, 1965, and 1966

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month						
			1964-65			1965-66			
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
			17	15	12	16	14	18	
						Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>									
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	3.75	4.75	5.00	6.00	5.25	3.75	
Broccoli, bunched	California	1b's small crt.	3.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	--	--	
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	3.90	2.25	--	--	2.35	
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	1.85	2.00	1.90	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	1.40	
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag, crt.	7.00	5.15	5.15	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00	5.50	
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.25	3.35	3.25	4.75	3.50	4.25	
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.75	4.65	5.25	6.00	5.25	6.25	
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	5.00	3.65	4.25	4.25	3.50	5.25	
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.75	5.25	8.50	4.25	6.50	7.75	
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	4.65	5.00	3.40	3.20	4.25	5.50	
Onions, yellow, medium	New York	50 lb. sack	1.95	1.90	1.90	--	--	1.05	
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	3.25	3.75	6.25	--	5.00	
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	--	2.25	2.15	--	1.75	2.35	
<u>Chicago</u>									
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	3.75	4.75	5.50	5.75	6.25	5.25	
Broccoli	California	1b's $\frac{1}{2}$ crt.	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.75	4.50	
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	3.15	3.25	2.40	2.75	2.75	2.85	
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	--	5.25	--	4.65	5.00	--	
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	--	3.65	3.50	--	--	4.15	
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.50	3.65	4.75	5.40	4.10	5.65	
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	5.25	3.10	4.25	4.50	3.10	5.35	
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.25	3.50	8.25	4.15	6.00	7.00	
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	4.25	4.85	2.85	2.65	4.15	5.15	
Onions, yellow, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.80	3.15	3.25	2.05	1.90	2.30	
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	2.10	2.10	1.90	1.35	1.15	1.20	
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	3.50	4.25	--	--	5.25	
Tomatoes, greenhouse	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt.	2.75	2.00	1.85	2.35	3.00	--	

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, C&MS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 7.--Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight,
United States, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1964		1965			
	November	December	October	November	December	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	11.90	13.20	9.60	13.10	12.50	
Broccoli	9.70	10.50	11.20	10.10	11.50	
Cabbage	3.00	2.80	2.05	2.05	2.60	
Cantaloups	4.65	--	4.15	3.60	4.65	
Carrots	3.60	3.70	4.40	4.40	4.70	
Cauliflower	8.20	10.40	10.80	8.80	12.20	
Celery	4.35	3.40	4.55	5.50	4.20	
Corn, sweet	6.50	4.95	4.20	5.60	5.00	
Cucumbers	7.10	4.80	5.60	4.95	6.00	
Lettuce	5.30	5.30	5.50	4.45	4.05	
Onions	3.10	2.85	2.55	2.15	1.90	
Peppers, green	11.40	9.00	9.70	11.60	13.20	
Spinach	8.40	7.80	8.80	7.10	10.80	
Tomatoes	12.70	8.90	8.70	12.40	12.80	

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted)
of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States
by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date 1/

Period	(1910-14 = 100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
Year													
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	295	301	288	291	271	233	229	214	244	265	275	303	267
1960	314	301	277	280	281	236	245	201	196	215	232	242	252
1961	233	234	241	300	266	290	259	208	210	213	247	237	245
1962	305	327	398	345	343	269	235	205	207	214	239	272	288
1963	324	298	258	264	247	285	274	210	200	225	290	297	264
1964	318	328	312	282	264	288	257	244	244	253	336	273	283
1965 2/	264	268	306	343	396	361	295	266	259	266	301	304	302

1/ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965

Commodity	Harvested acreage		Production		Price per ton	
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.
Asparagus	109,960	108,060	97,890	128,690	126,200	119,150
Beans, Lima 1/	86,830	75,910	82,870	98,960	78,810	94,880
Beans, snap	180,190	216,900	229,260	434,890	469,650	536,520
Beets	16,450	16,470	14,380	179,510	180,290	176,560
Cabbage for kraut	12,370	10,320	12,440	198,780	162,850	229,590
Corn, sweet 2/	423,240	350,040	376,890	1,635,560	1,465,800	1,614,200
Cucumbers for pickles	103,410	110,900	109,340	398,590	427,560	444,870
Peas, green 1/	384,690	417,410	441,930	494,460	485,260	603,390
Spinach	29,430	25,290	21,380	142,820	146,860	124,310
Tomatoes	291,000	270,080	244,290	4,255,510	4,561,010	4,395,360
Total	1,637,580	1,601,380	1,630,670	7,967,820	8,104,290	8,338,830

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

Annual Summary, Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, December 20, 1965.

Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's
Asparagus						
1961-62	1.5	8.4	9.9	6.9	3.0	8.3
1962-63	1.6	9.1	10.7	7.7	3.0	9.0
1963-64	1.7	9.3	11.0	7.0	4.0	8.5
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	7.2	3.5	8.9
1965-66	1.8	7.2	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, lima						
1961-62	.6	4.2	4.8	1/ .9	2/3.9	3.6
1962-63	1.2	3.6	4.8	1/1.3	2/3.5	3.6
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	1/1.0	2/3.3	3.6
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	1/ .9	2/2.0	2.8
1965-66	.1	3.0	3.1	1/1.2	2/1.9	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1961-62	4.6	40.2	44.8	18.4	23.6	36.6
1962-63	7.5	36.9	44.4	19.2	23.1	37.5
1963-64	6.6	37.7	44.3	18.6	23.9	37.7
1964-65	6.2	37.4	43.6	20.0	21.4	39.5
1965-66	4.1	3/44.0	3/48.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1961-62	2.1	46.2	48.3	19.2	29.1	42.2
1962-63	6.1	45.7	51.8	19.3	32.5	43.6
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	19.0	33.4	44.4
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	19.1	26.5	42.6
1965-66	3.0	39.1	42.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1961-62	3.1	32.4	35.5	20.1	15.4	32.4
1962-63	3.1	33.7	36.8	19.8	17.0	33.5
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	18.5	18.4	32.2
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	18.6	16.1	31.7
1965-66	3.0	37.6	40.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomatoes						
1961-62	5.3	34.0	39.3	21.4	17.9	33.6
1962-63	5.7	35.5	41.2	19.8	21.4	34.4
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	20.3	19.5	33.0
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	22.4	20.8	38.1
1965-66	5.1	36.0	41.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1961-62	10.3	38.5	48.8	20.8	28.0	41.8
1962-63	7.0	49.0	56.0	19.5	36.5	43.4
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	23.3	31.4	44.7
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	21.1	32.0	43.1
1965-66	10.0	40.0	50.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1961-62	6.7	28.3	35.0	14.2	20.8	27.9
1962-63	7.1	36.9	44.0	14.9	29.1	30.5
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	15.5	26.6	31.2
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	16.9	26.6	35.3
1965-66	8.2	32.7	40.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1961-62	.4	1.3	1.7	.7	1.0	1.4
1962-63	.3	1.7	2.0	.7	1.3	1.4
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	.6	1.2	1.3
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	.8	1.1	1.6
1965-66	.3	1.5	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a.-not available

1/ Shipments to November.

2/ November 1 stocks.

3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

Table 11.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1965, with comparisons

Commodity	December	1964	1965			
	average	Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	18,467	14,181	25,151	22,789	20,167	17,226
Beans, lima:						15,321
Fordhook	2/	44,343	22,641	47,557	50,007	47,498
Baby	2/	50,207	31,980	63,980	72,015	65,843
Total	116,914	94,550	54,621	111,537	122,022	113,341
Beans, snap:						103,261
Regular cut	2/	92,258	111,415	120,749	111,145	103,634
French style	2/	41,238	51,956	53,580	47,897	44,245
Total	122,222	133,496	163,371	174,329	159,042	147,872
Broccoli	51,109	60,229	29,468	34,731	41,377	46,657
Brussels sprouts	29,817	35,336	10,217	12,273	20,233	27,891
Carrots	49,099	41,186	24,942	26,780	43,551	56,211
Cauliflower	25,804	28,368	9,778	11,926	25,245	31,804
Corn, sweet	124,023	134,876	78,433	178,910	192,012	174,656
Mixed vegetables	23,706	26,467	18,861	17,627	20,394	146,583
Peas, green	204,074	200,604	386,597	366,485	318,665	27,859
Peas and carrots, mixed	16,002	14,236	10,333	9,205	11,422	295,127
Potatoes, French fried	164,791	223,678	105,046	149,367	222,119	266,296
Spinach	49,080	54,775	60,835	52,753	58,701	54,385
All other frozen vegetables	129,115	153,565	138,525	143,246	159,782	177,510
Total	1,124,223	1,215,547	1,116,178	1,311,958	1,414,732	1,451,739
						178,031

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960.
 Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	18.3	19.4	180	202	189	4,052	3,691	3,659
Spring									
Early	26.4	27.0	35.3	150	154	139	3,967	4,166	4,898
Late	121.7	96.2	121.7	201	210	206	24,477	20,248	25,106
Summer									
Early	93.9	81.2	81.6	146	142	146	13,762	11,492	11,926
Late	149.4	140.8	139.0	202	196	215	30,176	27,616	29,914
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.0	269.5	267.7	236	243	234	64,887	65,595	62,663
9 Central	319.6	291.9	301.9	141	130	164	15,004	37,998	49,533
9 Western	381.9	368.9	436.8	211	186	232	80,726	68,597	101,228
Total, fall	976.4	930.3	1,006.4	195	185	212	190,617	172,190	213,424
United States	1,390.5	1,293.8	1,403.4	192	185	206	267,052	239,403	288,927

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 20, 1965.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic 2/	37.3	35.3	35.4	108	100	107	4,034	3,544	3,774
Lower									
Atlantic 3/	50.0	42.7	46.0	87	102	106	4,328	4,346	4,873
South									
Central 4/	114.4	94.1	109.8	66	69	75	7,523	6,507	8,267
North									
Central 5/	2.5	2.5	2.6	91	83	94	228	207	245
California	9.9	8.0	8.4	85	85	95	831	680	798
United States	214.1	182.6	202.2	79	84	89	16,943	15,284	17,957

1/ Preliminary.2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 20, 1965.

Table 14.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight,
U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1964, 1965 and 1966

Shipping point and variety	1964-65			1965-66		
	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	Jan. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Maine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Round whites	: 2.62	3.60	3.92	1.96	1.84	2.26
Pennsylvania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Round whites	: 3.50	4.24	--	2.64	2.46	2.78
Long Island, New York	:	:	:	:	:	:
Round whites	: 3.40	4.24	4.28	2.72	2.60	2.92
New York, Upstate	:	:	:	:	:	:
Katahdin	: 3.56	4.06	4.18	2.84	2.70	2.80
Michigan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Round whites	: 3.30	4.40	4.48	2.68	2.64	2.64
Washington	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russets	: --	--	7.08	2.45	2.48	2.59
Colorado	:	:	:	:	:	:
Reds	: 3.75	5.14	5.88	2.36	2.19	2.36
Idaho	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	: 5.04	6.61	7.37	2.88	2.72	2.89
Oregon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russets	: 4.86	6.25	7.42	3.00	--	2.95

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 15.--Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers,
per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Item	1964			1965		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
U.S. farm price	: 2.38	2.89	3.68	1.85	1.85	1.90
Parity price	: 2.36	2.36	2.36	2.63	2.63	2.65
Price as percent of parity	: 101	122	156	70	70	72

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1964, 1965, and 1966

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1964-65			1965-66		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			14	12	16	13	18	15
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
F.o.b. shipping points								
Porto Rico, cured	S.W. Louisiana	U.S. No. 1						
		: 50 lb. crt.	4.78	4.75	4.75	--	3.42	3.28
Orange Jersey	South and							
	Central New	U.S. No. 1						
	Jersey Points	Bu. bskt.	--	3.72	3.75	--	2.70	2.50
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1964-65			1965-66		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			17	15	12	16	14	18
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	5.25	5.40	5.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Chicago								
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	: 50 lb. crt.	--	5.50	5.25	--	4.00	3.75

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 17.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Commodity	Average		1964	1965		
	Aug. 1909-	Jan. 1957-		Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	July 1914	Dec. 1959		Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Potatoes	1.14	1.71	3.68	1.85	1.85	1.90
Sweetpotatoes	1.60	4.30	5.72	3.50	3.89	4.65
Beans, dry edible	3.37	7.04	7.93	9.28	9.21	9.16
Peas, dry field	--	4.04	3.23	4.54	4.53	4.50

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage		Yield per acre		Production 2/	
	Average 1959-63	1964	Average 1959-63	1964	Average 1959-63	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Pounds	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	634	708	739	1,312	1,236	876
Northwest 4/	313	296	328	1,704	1,477	1,464
Southwest 5/	254	232	244	835	731	849
California						
Large lima	51	42	46	1,632	1,614	835
Baby lima	27	18	13	1,763	1,528	479
Other	164	156	163	1,328	1,293	1,343
Total California	242	216	222	1,441	1,375	1,421
United States	1,445	1,452	1,533	1,334	1,225	1,076

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ New York and Michigan.

4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964.

5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 20, 1965.

Table 19.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1965, and total by types 1964

Type	Michigan	Idaho	Wyoming	Nebraska	Washington	Colorado	New York	California	Other	Total
Pea, navy	4,867	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	4,887
Great Northern	--	450	184	823	--	--	--	--	20	1,477
Pinto	70	1,026	498	377	97	1,879	--	--	604	4,551
Red kidney	470	11	--	--	--	--	562	323	--	1,366
Small red	--	185	--	--	183	--	--	17	--	385
Large lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	755	--	755
Baby lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	211	--	211
Small white 2/	--	9	--	--	39	--	--	528	--	576
Blackeye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	668	--	668
Other	155	419	--	--	66	4	328	653	--	1,625
U.S. total	5,562	2,100	682	1,200	385	1,883	910	3,155	624	16,501
										17,789

1/ Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 20, 1965.

Table 20.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>		
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	Average 1959-63	1964	1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Minnesota	6	4	5	944	800	1,350	53	32	68
North Dakota	7	6	7	1,138	970	1,400	75	58	98
Idaho	115	113	92	1,274	1,570	1,630	1,490	1,774	1,500
Washington	177	171	116	1,368	1,600	1,900	2,429	2,736	2,204
Oregon	15	12	12	1,170	1,150	1,500	178	138	180
United States	328	306	232	1,308	1,548	1,746	4,300	4,738	4,050

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.2/ Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 20, 1965.

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